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*'They... revealed a pervasive contempt in Soviet society for workers' safety and interests, a widespread tolerance of embezzlement and corruption and intense friction at times between employees and their bosses—a class-consciousness as acute as any in the West.'*

## The Right of Complaint' for Soviet Workers

By David K. Shipley

MOSCOW, Dec. 2 (NYT)—It happens when a worker in the Soviet Union asks for a raise, complains about safety conditions on the job or unavailability of goods that he is called a "parasite" or "harmful to society."

ing to the Western press as a last resort. Their letters to their own country's newspapers, they said, had never been published.

**Bosses' Contempt**

What they had to say revealed a pervasive contempt in Soviet society for workers' safety and interests, a widespread tolerance of embezzlement and corruption and intense friction at times between employees and their bosses—a class-consciousness as acute as any in the capitalist West.

less repressions and "the plundering of people's dignity, the measures of terror used in an attempt to frighten honest citizens."

The prime mover in this growing group is Vladimir Kelbanov, 45, a coal miner from Donbass who encountered trouble when, as a shift foreman, he grew concerned about his men's safety.

run by the local party organization.

Fidel Castro was in our restaurant, comrades Brezhnev, Kossygin—I served all of them," she said, referring to the Cuban President, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Alexei Kossygin, the Soviet Premier.

## South African Police Cleared By Inquest Into Biko's Death

Verdict Expected to Strain Race Relations

By Carole Murphy

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 2 (UPI)—South African black leader Steven Biko died from head injuries probably made during a struggle with security police while in detention and no one is criminally responsible for his death, the magistrate presiding at the inquest into Mr. Biko's death told a hushed audience today.

since 1972 that prohibited him from moving freely, addressing public gatherings or being quoted in the press.

The South African government presumably allowed the formal inquest because of the international outcry that followed Mr. Biko's death. As testimony on how Mr. Biko was kept in iron shackles, left to lie on a urine-soaked mat, and driven 700 miles overland lying naked in the back of a Land Rover while he was near death, emerged during the last three weeks, the inquest became a powerful indictment of the treatment of political detainees by South African security police.

terday, the Biko family lawyer, Sydney Kentridge, asked the magistrate to find that Mr. Biko's death was due to a criminal assault on him by one or more of the eight members of the security police who were interrogating him Sept. 6 and 7. Mr. Kentridge in effect asked for a finding of manslaughter when he said that he did not contend that Mr. Biko was willfully killed, but rather, that he was beaten by one or more persons who did not care if he was seriously injured.



Steve Biko



Associated Press.

## At Rejectionist States' Tripoli Parley Iraq, PLO Call for an Arab Boycott of Egypt

TRIPOLI, Libya, Dec. 2 (UPI)—Arab and Iraqi delegates to a diplomatic and economic conference in Tripoli today called for a boycott of Egypt as a punishment for its rejectionist stance.

estrian and Iraqi proposals are hardly likely to produce.

The Palestinians themselves have often quarreled in the past but Mr. Rabouh said today: "The Palestinians present recognized that their differences were not very great. We believe the verbal aspects of these differences have been stressed too much."

ference broke up after 3 1/2 hours; it was to resume this evening.

A Palestinian statement after the first session said: "We examined the dangerous results of Sadat's visit to Israel. The conference, heard the Palestinian view, from the Palestine delegation headed by Yasser Arafat (chief of the PLO), that it was necessary to confront that dangerous situation."

The delegates have to consider a call to another anti-Sadat conference, one set for Baghdad by Iraq.

Mr. Assad and Iraq's President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr are bitter rivals—and their rivalry probably explains Mr. Bakr's failure to attend the conference.



United Press International.

Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin pats a young greeter on head after being welcomed to Britain at London's Airport by British Foreign Secretary David Owen yesterday.

Israeli Now a Respected Leader

## Begin Visits Britain—His Former Enemy

By H.D.S. Greenway

JERUSALEM, Dec. 2 (UPI)—Prime Minister Menahem Begin left Israel to start an official visit to Britain today, his first since he took office.

leader of the terrorist organization known as the Irgun, which sought to expel the British from Palestine.

"Strange Transmutation"

While other former anti-British terrorists such as Kenya's Jomo Kenyatta, Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus and Ireland's Eamon de Valera managed long ago to make what J. Edgar Bell, one of Mr. Begin's biographers, has called "the strange transmutation from rebels to respected statesmen," Mr. Begin until now has not.

him sharing the podium at the Knesset (parliament) with former Foreign Minister Yigal Allon—the Hagana officer in charge of the canions which finally sank the Atila.

But unlike Ireland after the British granted independence, there was no civil war among the Jews—probably because they were so quickly united by Arab attacks after the British retreat.

## U.S. Declines Run in Bolivia

PAZ, Dec. 2 (AP)—Gen. Banzer, who seized power in a coup against the military government, said tonight he will not be a candidate in presidential elections scheduled for July of next year.

## Bonn to Build Hotel Over Site Of Atom Dump

HANNOVER, Dec. 2 (Reuters)—A holiday hotel will be built on top of West Germany's first underground atom waste dump, to prove that it is harmless, the Lower Saxony state government said here today.

## Mild Statement for Final Act U.S. Gives Belgrade Meeting West's Rights Summation

BELGRADE, Dec. 2 (UPI)—The United States today submitted a short, diplomatically worded proposal on human rights to the Belgrade conference on European security.

concluding document," a West European diplomat said.

The proposal says, in part, that "the participating states... resolve to implement unilaterally the provisions of Principle 7 of the (Helsinki) Final Act relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms (and) resolve also to insure their implementation bilaterally and within the context of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe."

May Set Up Civilian Service

## Swiss Voting on Conscientious Objectors

GENEVA, Dec. 2 (NYT)—With voting already under way, the Swiss are deciding in a national referendum this weekend whether to abandon an ancient tradition requiring every able-bodied citizen to take up arms in defense of the homeland.

the tradition that every Swiss must be prepared to serve in it in defense of his country is very strong," the official said. All Swiss liable to military duty have their army rifle, helmet, uniform and other basic equipment at home to be able to respond without delay to a call-up.

measure recognizing conscientious objectors although he personally accepts the obligation to report regularly for military training. "But I don't think the majority of voters will," he added.

The original private sponsors of the measure are not happy with the text of the amendment.

## UN Employees at Geneva Vote By 1,253-712 for a Pay Strike

GENEVA, Dec. 2 (UPI)—Clerical and professional staffers at the UN's European headquarters here agreed today to call a one-day strike to protest a two-year salary freeze.

But the chief U.S. delegate, Arthur Goldberg, rejected suggestions that the statement was a compromise formula or represented a retreat from earlier U.S. proposals on human rights. The previous U.S. statements here called for specific improvements in the Soviet bloc's treatment of citizens who want to emigrate and for an end to harassment of unofficial "Helsinki monitoring groups" in the bloc.



## After Bucharest Role in Mideast Diplomacy

## Israel, Romania Widen Trade Ties

By David A. Andelman

BUCHAREST, Dec. 2 (NYT).—Israel and Romania have agreed to a major expansion in trade and economic cooperation, the first substantive benefit Romania has realized from its role as an intermediary in the latest round of Middle Eastern diplomacy.

A top-level Israeli delegation headed by the minister of industry, commerce and tourism, Israel Huvitz, has presented to Romania about 15 proposals for major industrial projects totaling at least \$100 million together with plans for a 60-per-cent growth in trade between the two countries next year.

The agreement will be formalized Monday with the signing of a protocol between Israel and Romania. It is the result of a week of discussions among offi-

cials of the two countries and a six-man team of Israeli businessmen and industrialists, as well as a private meeting between Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mr. Huvitz, who delivered a message from Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

## Not a Payoff

It was the latest of many exchanges of messages between the heads of the two countries. Last month, shortly before the visit to Israel by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, Mr. Begin thanked Mr. Ceausescu publicly for the role the Romanian President had played as an intermediary in arranging Mr. Sadat's trip. Both the Egyptian and the Israeli leaders have visited Bucharest within the last three months and sources in all three countries have indicated that the Romanian connection was an early

and important factor in facilitating the Sadat trip.

This week's visit to Bucharest by the Israeli economic delegation was not a direct payoff for these services by Romania, officials of both countries were quick to note. But as a senior Israeli official said, "Certainly the climate was very favorable."

This new climate is likely to result next year in a growth in trade between the two countries from a level of about \$50 million this year to at least \$80 million. But the projects that have entered the pipeline as a result of this week's discussions are likely to push that figure considerably higher in the future.

All of the economic projects proposed by Israel will be established in Romania by private Israeli corporations. Although details were not publicly released, they are understood to include production of sophisticated medical electronic equipment, electronically controlled irrigation systems, auto parts and chemical and food processing projects. There has also been discussion of expansion of a number of projects. Helena Rubinstein, Ltd., Israel, for instance, has had a cooperative project here for seven years under which cosmetic products for local consumption are manufactured under license in Bucharest.

## Instant Coffee

Abie Fromencko, managing director of Elite, Ltd., who headed the Israeli industrialists' group, is attempting to convince Romanian officials of the economy of establishing an instant coffee processing plant in Romania.

"Such projects benefit both countries," Mr. Fromencko said. "They realize this; we realize this. And as sophistication in Israeli and Romanian industry and the standards of living increase, trade and economic cooperation will increase."

Indeed, trade between the two countries goes back well before the 1967 six-day war, when all Eastern European countries except Romania broke off diplomatic and trade relations with Israel.

In the ensuing years, as the Eastern European countries continued to respect the Arab trade boycott and failed to resume diplomatic relations with Israel, Romania's trade with both sides in the Middle East dispute flourished.

Israel became a major source of citrus fruit and fruit products, as well as of sophisticated technical know-how in such fields as electronics, petrochemicals and mechanized agriculture.

Romania also began to serve as a key middleman in a number of other trades in which Israel was at least a peripheral party. Israeli citrus products, for instance, are sold to other markets in Eastern Europe whose countries do not routinely trade with Israel.

Products of factories built with Israeli technical assistance have been sold in a number of countries for hard currency which, in turn, is used to pay Israel for expertise and materials it supplies.

Such three-cornered barter arrangements, together with two-way barter deals, were another focus of the Romanian-Israeli talks this week.

## Israeli Editor Is Welcomed In Cairo

TEL AVIV, Dec. 2 (NYT).

The first journalist to arrive in Cairo on an Israeli passport was received last night with astonishment, then a cheer on each cheek and an entry permit, compliments of President Anwar Sadat's government.

While officials in Jerusalem were awaiting answers from Cairo about arrangements for the Israeli media to cover the forthcoming Cairo talks, Sami Grinspan, foreign news editor of Yediot Aharanot, took a chance. He went by plane to Cairo last night by way of Rome without an Egyptian visa or a permit from his own government to visit an "enemy country."

Journalists began to report to Israeli media from Cairo after President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, but they were either non-Israelis or dual nationals. The publisher of Yediot Aharanot, said Mr. Grinspan, who was born in Egypt, possesses only Israeli citizenship.

## Newsmen End Strike At London's Mirror

LONDON, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—A pay dispute which prevented Britain's best-selling newspaper from being published in London for the last 11 days ended tonight when journalists voted to accept a Trades Union Congress peace formula.

The Daily Mirror, which has only published its northern editions since the dispute began, is now expected to appear normally tomorrow. A few hours earlier, journalists at a second national newspaper, the Daily Mail, decided to return to work. Last night, they staged a walk-out, which meant that the Daily Mail published a reduced edition today.

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dependable. It features a Perpetual Calendar preprogrammed for 28, 31, 31-day and leap years months until the year 2039. It is water resistant, and features built-in illumination for reading the time in darkness. The Seiko World Timer, just one of the outstanding timepieces in the new Seiko Multi-Mode LC Digital Quartz Collection.

Seiko Quartz



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SEIKO

Someday all watches will be made this way.



Italian metalworkers parade past Rome's Colosseum yesterday in social protest march.

Estimated 200,000 Urge Action on Unemployment

## Rome Marchers Protest Economic Policies

By Louis B. Fleming

ROME, Dec. 2.—Workers from throughout Italy, students and other young persons today marched through the streets of Rome, seeking a change of government but seeking a change in government economic policies.

The Federation of Metalworkers, which sponsored the event, claimed that 200,000 persons participated in the march. It was certainly the largest social political demonstration in Rome in recent years.

There was violence on the periphery of the march—at Rome University, where students were barred by police from organizing an opposing demonstration, and at the final gathering of the demonstrators, when a dissident group tried to break into the line of march.

About half the demonstrators were members of the Federation of Metalworkers, the largest union federation in Italy. They came from all parts of Italy to special trains and 800 chartered buses at an estimated cost of \$15 million.

In addition, more than 1 million workers today observed a nationwide metalworkers strike, reportedly closing most if not all steel, automobile and electronics factories.

Union leaders will meet Dec. 10 with Premier Giulio Andreotti to seek changes in government policy, and it was to support the demands that the huge demonstration was held.

In economic terms, the unions want an expansionist policy that

will generate more employment. This is being resisted by the government, which as its first priority has taken steps to bring inflation under control. The deflationary programs have succeeded beyond expectations but at a high cost in unemployment.

The unions are threatening a general strike if they do not win concessions at the Dec. 10 meeting.

The demonstrators also were protesting rising violence by extremist groups here in women's rights. Some of the youth groups carried placards reading: "Work Less, Work All," an appeal for a reduction in working hours to create more job opportunities.

The influence of the Commu-

nist party and other leftist groups was evident in thousands of red banners, flags and pennants. The Communist party itself, while officially welcoming the demonstration, has supported the deflationary government policies. Party officials reportedly have worked to discourage a confrontation between the government and the unions.

Among the demonstrators were 12,000 women, who marched separately to assert the growing interest here in women's rights. Many women members of the metalworkers union had insisted on separate participation to show their discontent with union inaction on women's rights.

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## South African Police Cleared By Inquest in Biko's Death

(Continued from Page 1)

throughout the inquest they thought Mr. Biko was faking his illness to avoid interrogation, should not be found negligent since they did not have the medical information on Mr. Biko that was made available to the inquest by the doctors' post-mortem autopsy report.

That report concluded that Mr. Biko died of head injuries that led to kidney failure because of the brain damage.

The packed gallery, which included Mr. Biko's wife Ntsiki, greeted Mr. Prins' verdict with silence and quickly left the court, going to the sidewalk outside where a group of about 50 blacks chanted: "They have killed Steve Biko. What have we done, our sin is that we are black." About 300 persons milled about in a grim mood of bitterness for about an hour after the proceedings had ended. But there were no incidents.

Security was especially heavy at Pretoria's Old Synagogue where the inquest has been taking place. For the first time, policemen checked women's handbags at entrances. Policemen, both plain-clothed and uniformed, and police dogs were stationed on the sidewalk in front of the synagogue while squads of policemen in camouflage periodically passed the building in Land Rover.

Mr. Kentridge was not present today and other members of the Biko family's legal team refused to comment, citing South African Bar Association restrictions.

The deputy attorney general for the Transvaal, Klaus von Lieres, who organized the state's evidence at the inquest, was asked by a lawyer if he thought justice had been done. According to the South African Press Agency he replied, "There is no positive evidence to the contrary."

Under South African law, there is no appeal against inquest findings. However, this procedure is rarely applied in South Africa and is only possible when there is a clear and obvious irregularity in the findings.

The Biko family may initiate a civil suit against the security police for monetary damages in compensation for Mr. Biko's death. But it has not announced its intention to do so. Ntsiki Biko, who is a nurse, has two children.

"The record [of the proceedings] will be sent to the attorney general of the Transvaal (one of South Africa's four provinces) and he will decide if anyone will be prosecuted or not," the head of South Africa's security police, G.F. Zietsman, said.

Asked if there would be any administrative reprimand of the eight policemen who dealt with Mr. Biko even though no criminal intent was found, Mr. Zietsman said that he could not discuss this outside his department.

In August of last year, four security policemen in Durban were charged with the death of

a detainee but were acquitted because it could not be determined that they personally were responsible for the fatal injuries.

## U.S. Reaction Severe

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (UPI).—U.S. officials today expressed shock over the arrest of Mr. Biko's relatives and at the results of the inquest.

The State Department official in charge of the inquest, "incomprehensible and said that Mr. Biko's death 'resulted from a system which permits gross mistreatment in violation of the most basic human rights.'"

"The arrest of Mr. Biko's relatives on the heels of the inquest is shocking," said Assistant Secretary of State Richard Moose, the department's top-ranking expert on Africa.

State Department spokesman Hocking Carter 3d said, "We find it disturbing that the police would detain other members of the Biko family on the same day that the inquest into Biko's death ends. This action seems particularly insensitive. We were shocked by the verdict in the face of compelling evidence, at the least, that Steven Biko was the victim of flagrant neglect and official irresponsibility. It seems inconceivable on the evidence presented that the inquest could render a judgment that no one was responsible."

## Vorster: More Apartheid

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Prime Minister John Vorster, fresh from a landslide election victory, says black South Africans will have five more years of apartheid and any changes for them will depend on "ability and cooperation." He outlined government policy for blacks in an interview yesterday in a weekly Afrikaans magazine.

"The government will not give in to the insistence that whites be included in the new deal envisaged for the coloreds [mulattoes] and Asians," he said. The interview was published on the day of his greatest political victory. Final results of Wednesday's general election gave Mr. Vorster's ruling National party its biggest parliamentary majority in South African history. The party will return to Parliament to continue its 32-year rule of South Africa with 134 of the 165 seats.

## Spain Simplifies Civil Marriages

MADRID, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—The government today made it easier to obtain civil marriages, a move curtailing one of the privileges of the Roman Catholic Church under Franco.

Since the end of the Civil War in 1939, a couple wanting a civil marriage had to obtain certificates from their churches certifying they had renounced Roman Catholicism.

A cabinet meeting last night decided to break the church's control of marriages is seen as paving the way for the eventual legalization of divorce. It follows moves by authors of Spain's new constitution to separate church and state.

## As Labor Unrest Increases

## Spain Invokes Draft to End Strike Plan by Madrid Police

MADRID, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—The Spanish government drafted traffic policemen into the army today to prevent them from striking as spreading labor unrest threatened to end wage controls agreed on by the government and opposition.

A royal decree prepared by the Cabinet last night forced Madrid's 3,500 municipal policemen to call off their scheduled strike today. The decree put traffic policemen employed by the City Council, under military discipline and ordered them to remain at their posts. The traffic police had announced a strike for a pay rise of 66 per cent and suppression of a work rule that requires them to carry firearms.

Observers said it showed the government's determination to maintain a 23-per-cent wage ceiling agreed on by Premier Adolfo Suarez and opposition leaders last month to stem Spain's rising inflation rate, which is now at 30 per cent.

## Tactics of Franco

Drafting workers into the army was a favorite strike-breaking tactic used during the Franco regime. King Juan Carlos has resorted to it twice to keep essential public services running.

But since Spain's first democratic parliamentary election in 41 years on June 15, the government has shied away from taking this step.

It moved to mobilize 11,000 striking civil aviation workers into the army last month although all of Spain's 38 airports were shut down for four days as a result, halting all civil aviation traffic.

The airport workers' pay dispute has not yet been resolved but the workers and the government are again negotiating.

In the Basque province of Vizcaya, thousands of workers went on strike, paralyzing the state-owned steelworks and shipyards of the port of Bilbao.

Strike organizers said that 100,000 workers joined the stoppage in Vizcaya, despite appeals by the Socialist and Communist parties for their workers not to take part.

The strike in Vizcaya Province was to protest the recession, which has closed 624 firms this year, laying off 14,000 workers.

The strike committee, formed

by extreme leftists and anarchists, is demanding wage increases in line with the inflation rate, state aid for small firms in financial difficulties and the creation of more jobs.

The government's economic pact, which includes tax reforms and restrictions on a tightening up on the flow of money, has also upset businessmen and industrialists who staged an unprecedented demonstration in Barcelona earlier this week.

Private banks are predicting that the credit squeeze would force many small firms to close and increase unemployment sharply in the next three to six months.

Also in Madrid, a Molotov cocktail was thrown at the French Embassy building early today, causing slight damage but no injuries, French officials said. No organization claimed responsibility for the attack.

Observers said that, barring a policy change by Syria, Iraq's attitude diminishes the chances that the Tripoli conference will

achieve anything more than the registering of a verbal stand against Mr. Sadat's peace initiative.

UN Peace Unit's Budget

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 2 (UPI).—The United Nations approved a \$64.4-million budget today for the 5,500 UN peacekeeping troops stationed between Arabs and Israelis in the Sinai Peninsula and on the Golan Heights.

Cairo Envoy Resigns

CAIRO, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Egypt's ambassador to Yugoslavia, Murad Ghaleb, resigned today to protest President Sadat's peace talks with Israel, government officials said.

44 Have Died

Forty-four persons have died in fires during the firefighter 19-day strike for a 30-per-cent pay rise. Five of the victims perished in four fires today. None of the deaths so far have been directly attributed to the strike.

Two babies died in a hot fire near Southend, 40 miles east of London, when firefighters' troops were unable to reach the because of dense smoke.

Strikers also joined troops trying to save a woman trapped in a top-floor apartment north of London, but the roof collapsed before she could be reached.

In Southampton, an 8-year-old girl was rescued from a blast home but died later in a hospital.

Meanwhile, Scotland's Yarrow shipyard, which is almost responsible for 16 fires at three hospitals since the strike began.

U.S. Coal Strike Is Seen Despite Talks Resumption

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (A).—Coal industry contract talks are getting back on track after a weeklong deadlock.

But the hard bargaining is to come and a national strike appears only a few days off.

Federal mediators succeeded yesterday in winning agreement from the United Mine Workers union and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association to resume talks that broke off last Friday.

Meanwhile, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, holding "listening" sessions with the leaders of both sides, arranged to meet Joseph Brennan, head of the Coal Operators Association.

Mr. Marshall met with union president Arnold Miller and other federal mediator Wayne Horn for 30 minutes yesterday to discuss the contract negotiations.

"Clearly, the picture is emerging is not optimistic," source said.

Rare Soviet Workers' Grow

Complains of Abuses, Firing

(Continued from Page 1)

Since, in this Socialist system, all jobs are government jobs, there is really only one employer, and no agency, factory, office or retail outlet will take her or anyone else dismissed on such grounds, except occasionally in part-time work.

Andrei Ponomarev worked as a locksmith for 75 rubles (\$108) a month at Moscow's Institute of Biochemistry. When he asked for a raise, "they insulted me cruelly," he said. After he appealed to the local party organization, he was told that he had apparently forgotten that his destiny in life was to eat from a pig's trough, he said.

Fusion Inefficient

Angry, he continued his protests and was dismissed from his job. At the age of 39, he receives 21 rubles a month for a semi-disability—he is an epileptic. He lives on that and aid from his mother's pension of

45 rubles a month. It is not enough. But when he asked for help from the Academy of Sciences, which oversees the institute, an official told him: "If you can, live. If you can't die."

Valentin Poplavsky, 44, worked for a factory in Kilmov near Moscow, as a supervisor of maintenance in workers' housing. He said that officials were using factory funds to finance drunken parties and, when women employees complained, he was ordered to write a false criticism of her in her record.

He refused. The factory party organization admonished him when he complained about his orders. The county prosecutor warned him that if his accusations could not be proved, "we'll take the strongest possible measures against you." He was finally fired from his job because of the entry in his work booklet, he said, he can not find another position.

## WHERE THE WORLD MEETS



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## Event to Cost \$22 Million

## House That Dressed Napoleon Does the Bokassa Coronation

PARIS, Dec. 2 (UPI).—French artisans have recreated some of the splendor of Napoleon I for the coronation Monday of Emperor Bokassa I of the Central African Empire.

Emperor Bokassa ordered the costumes from the same embroidery house that made the coronation robes for Napoleon I in 1804. The signature themes throughout will be golden embroidery and the emperor's initial surrounded by a wreath—both Napoleonic symbols.

According to the Paris magazine VSD, "Bokassa nourishes a veneration for Napoleon," a junior officer in the French Army who became emperor, and Emperor Bokassa, who served 23 years in the French Army, advancing to the rank of captain, will become "His Imperial Majesty" three days after the 17th anniversary of the coronation of Napoleon.

**\$22-Million Affair**  
Six of his 30 children arrived in Paris this week from their private schools in Switzerland. They sped to Orly Airport in embassy cars with motorcycle escorts to fly to Bangui for the coronation. Paris newspapers say the Central African Empire, whose gross

national product is approximately \$160 per capita, will pay \$22 million for the coronation.

Not since the days of Napoleon III 125 years ago have the artisans of France turned out imperial robes, carriages, crowns and thrones. But the craftsmanship has not been lost. Seamstresses at the 200-year-old firm of Gueslin, embroiderers to the first Napoleon, worked for a year to fashion the wardrobe for Emperor Bokassa's coronation at an estimated cost of 700,000 francs (\$145,000).

The imperial robe is embroidered with 785,000 tiny pearls and 1,250,000 crystal beads. The robe weighs 22 pounds. It matches Emperor Bokassa's slippers, embroidered with 3,000 pearls, a Gueslin spokesman said.

Trailing 12 yards behind Emperor Bokassa will be a train of red velvet embroidered in golden thread with bees, symbol of Napoleon.



Emperor Bokassa I

The robe of the empress, designed by couturier Michel Teillon for the Gueslin embroiderers, is covered with 935,000 sequins.

"We also made 12 costumes for the Emperor, seven for his children, half a dozen for the Empress. Some 16,000 hours of work," said the Gueslin spokesman.

"Our house used to embroider gowns for Mary Pickford, Joan Crawford and Greta Garbo but this command for Emperor Bokassa is the biggest since the house made Napoleon's coronation robes."

Other Paris firms made 4,500 uniforms for members of the imperial guard who will accompany the Emperor's cortege, Paris newspapers say.

The golden crown created by jeweler Arthur Bertrand features a 138-carat heart-shaped diamond from the mines of the Central African Empire.

For the coronation procession Emperor Bokassa will ride in a carriage built in Gisors, Normandy, and designed by Parisian sculptor Olivier Brice, who is in charge of the coronation.

The upholstered, canopied carriage is decorated with embroidered golden leaves and crowns

and fringe. Golden leaves decorate the wheels.

A second carriage also was shipped from Normandy to Bangui, this one decorated with a royal eagle and the letter "B" surrounded by two wreaths imitating the emblem of Napoleon I.

The throne for the Emperor, made in a Gisors foundry, is a bronze chair upholstered in red velvet. It is surrounded by a giant steel eagle with 800 gilded bronze feathers, each screwed on separately. The throne has a wingspread of 4 1/2 yards. It weighs 2.8 tons. The legs of the throne are in the shape of eagle's feet.

Emperor Bokassa bought 35 white and gray dappled horses at \$4,000 each in Normandy for the parade. Fifteen cavaliers from Bangui were sent to a Normandy horse farm to learn how to ride European style and balance on the back step behind the Emperor's carriage.

Horses, throne and all were shipped to Bangui from Paris by commercial airline in mid-November.

Mr. Brice also went to Bangui to cover the walls of the cathedral for the imperial mass with 2,000 yards of red velvet and white voile glittering with gold embroidered Napoleonic bees.

Meanwhile, 450 pounds of rose petals and 48,000 bottles of wine were among the final French furnishings airlifted today to Bangui.

## French-U.K. Meeting

LONDON, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—The French and British foreign ministers, Louis de Guiringaud and David Owen, met here today.

## Smith, Rhodesia Blacks Hold First Talks

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 2 (UPI).—In a red brick house where a majority-rule settlement last year ended in failure, Prime Minister Ian Smith and officials from two black organizations today traded what they termed "constructive proposals" about a one-man, one-vote accord.

Meeting with Mr. Smith to begin an initiative outside the framework of the near-defunct U.S.-British plan were representatives of the African National Council faction headed by the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and the anti-apartheid, tribal-oriented Zimbabwe United Peoples' Organization, led by Chief Jeremiah Chirau, the traditional tribal leader.

But Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council, which is believed to command the greatest popular support among civilians, boycotted the meeting. Bishop Muzorewa said that he would consider whether to join Mr. Smith's current initiative—something he has already committed himself to do—after he observes a week of mourning for the victims of Rhodesia's raids in Mozambique.

## Death Toll Disputed

The military command has said more than 1,200 guerrillas were killed in last week's raid. But Bishop Muzorewa said "the information that I have is that there are 2,700 people who have been killed."

Mr. Smith, meanwhile, said that "defense action outside our borders" such as Mozambique raids will be made whenever deemed necessary.

He made the remark in a letter to Bishop Muzorewa, who had sent him a letter demanding a written explanation for what he called "massacres" and a promise that there would be no more. Mr. Smith's reply was delivered by a police detective.

"As there has been no such massacre, your question is irrelevant," Mr. Smith wrote. "However, in case there is any misunderstanding, let me make it clear that the function of our security forces is to protect the civilian population of our country against terrorist attacks."

"If this should necessitate defense action outside our borders such as the recent operations, these defensive actions will be taken."

## U.S. to Give Poland \$300-Million Credit

WARSAW, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps said yesterday that the Department of Agriculture had approved a \$300-million credit to Poland for the purchase of grain.

Mrs. Kreps said that Poland had requested a \$500-million credit under a Commodity Credit Corp. system. However, a further \$200 million is under consideration, she added.

## Cite 'Constructive Proposals'

In an indication that he would join the current talks, scheduled to resume Dec. 9, Bishop Muzorewa said that the pending U.S.-British proposals "are about closed up except that there are a lot of good things in them that we can use. The things that we don't want, we just throw them away. That's how alive they [the U.S.-British proposals] are—if they are alive."

With Mr. Smith at the one-hour, 15-minute meeting were the deputy prime minister and finance minister, David Smith, the justice and law and order minister, Hilary Squires, and the cabinet secretary, Jack O'Leary. Also sitting at the rectangular tables formed in a square were a five-man delegation headed by Chief Chirau and an eight-man group led by Elliot Gabelah, vice-president of the African National Council. Mr. Sithole is abroad.

After the meeting, a government spokesman read a joint statement saying the participants discussed "ways of proceeding as quickly as possible" toward a peaceful constitutional settlement.

Political sources said that the meeting dwelled on procedural questions including an agenda for a full constitutional conference that, if successful, would end 90 years of white rule.

The meeting took place in the same room where Mr. Smith last year held unsuccessful negotiations with Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the Patriotic Front. The front, which controls the black nationalist guerrillas fighting to end white rule, is excluded from the talks despite British and U.S. insistence that it must be a party to any accord.

Mr. Smith has said that Patriotic Front leaders could join only if they "forsake terrorism."

## Youths Riot to Block Executions

## Two Are Hanged for Murder in Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Dec. 2 (AP).—Two convicted murderers, one charged with slaying Bermuda's governor and his aide, were hanged at dawn today after a night of violent rioting by youths.

The executions of Erskine Burrows, 28, and Larry Tacklyn, 25, were the first since 1946 on the British island colony. Last month, Queen Elizabeth turned down an appeal for clemency.

Burrows and Tacklyn, members of a now-defunct terror group known as the Black Beret Cadre,

were convicted and sentenced to death two years ago.

Burrows was convicted of the 1975 slaying of Sir Richard Sharples, the British governor of Bermuda, his aide de camp, Capt. Hugh Sayers, and of the 1973 assassination of police commissioner George Duckett. Both Burrows and Tacklyn were convicted of killing two supermarket executives in a 1973 holdup.

Self-Governing Colony  
Although Britain has abolished the death penalty, Bermuda is a self-governing colony and its Constitution permits the death penalty. About 33,000 blacks and 22,000 whites live in the cluster of Atlantic Ocean islands. A crown colony since 1884, it is a tourist center and has been autonomous since 1967.

Hamilton, the islands' only city, was calm as day broke, but police and troops remained on the alert for a renewal of the violence that rocked the city through the night.

The rampage, involving about 500 black youths, began last night after the court of appeals refused

to stay the executions of Burrows and Tacklyn.

Several stores in the working class districts of Hamilton were set afire by gasoline bombs. In police kept the mobs out of the main business district.

At one point, a school, a government office, a liquor warehouse and a supermarket were burned, and firemen were prevented from dealing with fires by the rioters.

No major injuries were reported, but dozens of youths were arrested.

## Mellon Donations Helps U.K. Bid To Keep Stubbs

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP).—The art patron Paul Mellon and his wife Rachel are helping London's Tate Gallery to raise money to buy two old masters depicted in English rural life, it was reported this week.

The Mellons have given Tate four modern art works in their collection for a Dec. 2 auction in the campaign to see the pictures, "Haymakers" and "Reapers" by George Stubbs painted in 1765.

Tate spokeswoman Cora Bellows said the gifts are valued at \$40,000 to \$50,000 to \$90,000. Two of the paintings are by Jean Etienne Weyss, and the others are by Pierre-Nard and Alberto Giacometti.

The Tate is the state museum of British art. Its efforts to cure the Stubbs pictures after their anonymous owner offered them to the Tate for \$771,000 (\$1,387,000) at the end of this year or see sold abroad.

## U.S. Sets Inspection Of Nonfederal Dams

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP).—President Carter said today that he hopes that within the next 10 months, government inspectors will examine 1,800 nonfederal dams deemed hazardous to downstream life and property should they collapse.

Following an announcement at his Wednesday news conference, Mr. Carter said that the Army Corps of Engineers has launched an inspection program that eventually will involve 9,000 dams not owned by the federal government.

The evidence was sought for a case in which U.S. power utilities are suing the Westinghouse Electric Corp. for \$3 billion over failure to honor a uranium supply contract.

Westinghouse contends the failure was caused by artificially high uranium prices due to price fixing by an international producers cartel, allegedly including Rio Tinto Zinc.

## CHURCH SERVICES

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Sunday School 10:00 a.m.  
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Tel.: 529-17-65. Metro: George-V & Alma-Marceau.

**EREMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH**, 66 Rue des Bous-Sabins, Boulogne-Billancourt (Western Suburbs) Sunday, 10 a.m. Service. Pastor: Tel. 970-16-25.

**ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH**  
Please note that on December 4 and 11 there will be no 10:30 Eucharist. On December 11, at 8 p.m., Eucharist will be sung at 4 Rue de Lodi, Paris 18e. (Metro: Mass. Botanical; bus: 62, 63) Information about other services from the Chaplain, the Rev. J. Livingston, 7 Rue Auguste-Flouquet, 16e, 729-22-21.

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**AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS**  
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Nursery 10:45 to 11:15 a.m.  
Protestant Church for all Christians  
65 Quai d'Orsay (Tel. 584-76-10; Metro: Invalides, Alma-Marceau, Bus 63 at Invalides) Tel.: 581-39-40.  
Rev. R. Tuller, Pastor.

**GERMANY-FRANKFURT**  
St. Mary's R.C. Parish Church & Rectory in Oberursel Am der Höhe, 33 Smiths Masses in Oberursel Sat 9:15 a.m. Sun 11 a.m. English Mass in Frankfurt, Liebfrauen Kirche near Hauptwache 1:15 a.m. First Fr. Ernest Bert. Phone: 06171-52541.

**GERMANY-MUNICH**  
CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION (Anglican), Hol. Communion, 11:30 a.m. Sunday nursery school, coffee fellowship. Seyboldstrasse 4. Tel.: 648180.

**GREAT BRITAIN-LONDON**  
**AMERICAN CHURCH IN LONDON**  
Interdenominational, 11, Wigmore Tottenham, Cl. Rd., (opp. Neal's) Sunday School 9:45 a.m. Tel.: 837-4858. SUNDAY WORSHIP 11 a.m.

## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

## Commercial management appointments in West Africa

Van Doorne's Bedrijfswagenfabriek DAF B.V. ("DAF Trucks") is a Dutch company with an international reputation as a producer of high quality transport equipment. DAF Trucks designs, develops and produces trucks, marine and industrial engines, trailers, semi-trailers and special vehicles. The Head Office is in Eindhoven. There are three production companies in Benelux and many foreign subsidiaries. The company exports to many countries within, and outside Europe.

In connection with advanced plans for new activities in West Africa, we are looking for candidates to fill management positions as listed below. They will be expected to build up and maintain an independent sales and service organization.

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The successful applicant will be responsible for the day to day management of the organization which he will help build up and which will consist of a head office and a number of subsidiaries or service centres. He

will be specially responsible for:  
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- setting up a dealer network  
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The successful applicant will set up and manage a department to

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Candidates should be prepared to make their homes in West Africa for a period of three to five years.

Please send your application in writing, giving personal particulars and details of education and experience to the Personnel Manager, Mr. J. Rustige, of Van Doorne's Bedrijfswagenfabriek DAF B.V., Geldropseweg 303, Eindhoven, Holland.

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## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

## Manager Planning &amp; Cost Control Engineering &amp; Construction in Iran

OSCO - The Oil Service Company of Iran (Private Company) is a consortium of 12 international oil companies operating in South West Iran on behalf of the National Iranian Oil Company. OSCO is engaged on a major development programme, costing several billion dollars and comprising a very wide variety of production and processing units for oil and natural gas and all the associated services and facilities.

We are now looking for a Manager to head up the planning and cost control functions for these construction projects, which total between \$1,000-\$2,000 millions. He will be leading a team of planning engineers and estimators and be responsible to the General Manager of Engineering and Construction for the effective control and co-ordination of the resources necessary to each project. The emphasis in the function is on forecasting and control rather than recording past events.

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Please write giving full details of your age, qualifications and career history to date, to: Head of Overseas Recruitment, Iranian Oil Services Limited, 3 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 1AR.

## AREA SALES SUPERVISOR

Large American Consumer Goods Company seeks an aggressive Area Sales Supervisor for the Canary Islands

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Applications with complete resume including salary requirements should be mailed to:

Box 104, Herald Tribune, Pedro Teixeira 8, Madrid 28.

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"International Executive Opportunities" appears every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday. To place an advertisement contact your nearest Herald Tribune representative or Max Ferrero, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine. Telephone: 717-12-65.

## CONTROLLER SPAIN

Major U.S. multi-national company manufacturing capital equipment is searching for an individual head-up Controllership function in Madrid, encompassing general accounting, credit collection and processing activities.

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**BUNK LINE**—A Thai elephant handler and his wife keep right on swingin' tanks to their elephant, whose usual task is hauling logs out of Thai jungles. The display was part of the annual elephant roundup at Surin, Thailand.

## Thailand and Vietnam to Establish Relations

**By Lewis M. Simons**

**BANGKOK, Dec. 2 (UPI).**—Thailand and Vietnam, which served as the U.S. bomb shelter in Southeast Asia, announced today that they were establishing friendly relations with each other.

The announcement was made in Bangkok on behalf of the military regime which seized power here last month by Foreign Minister Uppadit Pacharinyangkun. A similar announcement was expected to be broadcast by Hanoi radio tonight.

Mr. Uppadit, who also served as foreign minister for the civilian government that was toppled last month, said the agreement was discussed during meetings he held with Vietnamese representatives at the UN General Assembly meeting in New York in September. It was completed by the Thai and Vietnamese ambassadors to Laos, meeting in Vientiane.

**Hanoi Meeting**

The agreement to establish diplomatic relations had actually been reached during a meeting of Thai and Vietnamese foreign ministers in Hanoi in August of last year. This agreement was frozen after Thailand's bloody coup d'état the following month. Today's announcement is the implementation of that earlier accord.

"We will try to support and revive relations between Thailand and Cambodia and Laos," Mr. Uppadit said in announcing the action.

Thailand and Cambodia do not

## SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

At the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published in the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any phone or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Miss Janetta Caspari in the Paris office.

TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
MANAGER	Generous + compensation package	The Bostik Chemical Group	Lausanne	Educ. bachel. & exp. many yrs. sales mgt. of indus. or consumer prod.; Eng. + Swiss nat. or perm.	ISM Corp. (Int'l) Bostik Chemical Group, P.O. Box 326, 1010 Lausanne.	I.H.T. 24-11-77
MANAGER	Generous + compensation package	Manufacturing Housing	Saudi Arabia	Tech. oriented businessman familiar with production line oriented construction processes.	Box D 5, 942, Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berni, 75008 Paris.	I.H.T. 24-11-77
MANAGER	Generous + compensation package	Division of Condec Corp. (Plastic Machinery)	Western Europe	Eastern bloc exposure & foreign language fluency will be helpful.	Mr. Roy T. Ellegard, Condec Corp., 1700 East Putnam Avenue, Old Greenwich, Connecticut 06870, U.S.A.	I.H.T. 24-11-77
MANAGER	Negotiable	Offshore Installations, The Oil Service Company of Iran	Tehran	Grad. engineer; min. 15 yrs. engineering design & construction experience.	Head of Overseas Recruitment, Iran Oil Services Ltd., 3 Fitzroy Sq., London EC2A 1AR.	I.H.T. 24-11-77
MANAGER	c.£14,000 Tax Free + benefits	Major U.K. construction group	Nigeria	Successful financial mgt. exp. in industry formal acctg. or company secretarial qual.	C. Barrow, Ref. B. 17252, MSL, 17 Stratton Street, London W1X 6DB.	Financial Times 24-11-77
MANAGER	Five figures	International Group	Eastern United States	Considerable exp. financial planning & treasury functions; early 40s; English, French and German.	Jan Barrow, Mena Judd, 2 Turgott Place, London WC1E 7JP.	Financial Times 24-11-77
MANAGER	Five figures	Fast-moving U.K. group	Scotland for Caribb. S. America	Proven record of success in export sales mgt.; exp. extensive overseas + travel; Engl. + Span. or Port.	P. Craigie, Tynack & Partners Ltd., 10 William Street, London W1N 6DZ.	Financial Times 25-11-77
MANAGER	Competitive tax-free income	National Insurance Co. (Shanghai) Ltd. in Ras-Al-Khaima (U.A.E.)	Ras-Al-Khaima U.A.E.	30-50; Arabic & English; exp. reinsurance & mgt. of insurance Co.; Univ. degree.	Personal Department, P.O. Box 769, Safat, Kuwait.	I.H.T. 26-11-77
MANAGER	Competitive tax-free income	Hoyles Hbleck Int'l	Middle East	Leader skilled in all facets of Engineering & Project Mngt. & contracts Adm.; Exp. + Fr. or Ger.	D. Stephenson, Technical Services Council, 475 W. Georgia, Vancouver, B.C. Canada, V6B 4M9. Tel.: 643-54623.	I.H.T. 26-11-77
MANAGER	Large American consumer goods co.	Large American consumer goods co.	London	5 yrs. exp. consumer goods; 30-40; Eng. + one or more Scandinavian languages.	Box D 5, 953, Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berni, 75008 Paris.	I.H.T. 26-11-77
MANAGER	E. Merck Chemical/Pharmaceutical Industry	E. Merck Chemical/Pharmaceutical Industry	Foreign	Exp. in mgt. int'l exp. finance, acctg., admin., German, English, Spanish &/or Portuguese.	Dr. Jochen Meyer, E. Merck, Postfach 4119, 6100 Darmstadt, Germany. Tel.: 06151/772966.	Frankfurter All. Zeit. 26-11-77
MANAGER	CWS International	CWS International	U.S.A. + travel	Exp. sales strategy, mgt.; German, English; 28-35; nationality unimportant.	Dr. Sandro Arabian, CWS Int'l, P.O. Box 431, 6100 Zurich. Tel.: 00411 348383.	Frankfurter All. Zeit. 26-11-77
MANAGER	Leading French Bank	Leading French Bank	Bahrain	32-38; min. 6 yrs. successful high-level int'l banking/finance exp.; English-French; knowl. Arab World.	Ms. E. J. 2492, Confiance Publicité, 20 Avenue de l'Opéra, 75040 Paris Cedex 01.	Economist 26-11-77
MANAGER	Major New York bank	Major New York bank	Paris	5+ yrs. exp. working in or traveling to Latin America; English + Spanish & Portuguese.	William H. Bravley Associates, P.O. Box 486, 107 Cherry Street, New Canaan, Connecticut 06840.	Economist 26-11-77
MANAGER	Medtronic	Medtronic	Paris 40% travel	Proven record of success in sales mgt. of industrial products in Eastern Europe; Eng. + Ger.	A.J. Van de Perre, Medtronic, 120 av. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France.	I.H.T. 29-11-77
MANAGER	Industrial vehicles Corp.	Industrial vehicles Corp.	Paris	French, English + Italian; to advise & manage administration problems for foreign staff.	Ref. 7738 PM, Claude Villet, Cabinet Claude Villet, 30 R. Croix-des-Petits-Champs, 75001 Paris.	I.H.T. 29-11-77
MANAGER	Industrial vehicles Corp.	Industrial vehicles Corp.	Paris	To be in charge of systems of remuneration for foreign staff; French, English + Italian.	Ref. 7737 PM, Claude Villet, Cabinet Claude Villet, 30 R. Croix-des-Petits-Champs, 75001 Paris.	I.H.T. 29-11-77
MANAGER	Moet & Chandon	Moet & Chandon	Brussels + some travel	Exp. Ger. & Fr. techn. understanding; excellent knowl. of electronic computer media across Europe.	Moet & Chandon International, 150 Cl. de la Reine, 1170 Brussels. Tel.: 02-660 2568.	Le Soir 27-11-77
MANAGER	Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York	Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York	Brussels	Exp. mgt. of medium to large computer installations; systems programming exp.; Fr., Eng.	Mr. J. Bryland, Morgan Guaranty Trust, Ave. des Arts 35, B-1040 Brussels.	Le Soir 26-11-77

## Mrs. Gandhi Refuses Panel Jurisdiction on Emergency

**By William Borders**

**NEW DELHI, Dec. 2.**—Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said today that her government's proclamation of emergency rule in 1975 was "political in character," and could not be questioned by an investigating commission.

"The proclamation of emergency was a constitutional step, approved by the Cabinet and duly ratified by both houses of Parliament," Mrs. Gandhi said, in a statement in which she declined, once again, to appear before a special commission that is investigating her government. "No authority in this country can sit in judgment over such an act of Parliament," she said.

Mrs. Gandhi said that the investigating commission, which is headed by former Chief Justice J.C. Shah, was exceeding its powers in asking her to defend the state of emergency and the authoritarian posture that her government assumed for 1 1/2 years under it.

The statement drew, for the first time, the outlines of the legal and constitutional case that Mrs. Gandhi is apparently going to make against any effort to compel her to testify in defense of what her government did.

**Supreme Court Decision**

Citing the historic decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of Marbury vs. Madison, among other authorities to support her position, Mrs. Gandhi declared:

"For any political decision, the government under our Constitution is answerable only to Parliament. If this honorable commission arrogates to itself the power to determine that the declaration of emergency was an excess, this honorable commission will be establishing a precedent."

which will make a serious inroad into parliamentary supremacy, with disastrous consequences."

Mrs. Gandhi's statement was submitted today in response to an invitation to come before the commission Monday and discuss the events leading up to the declaration of the state of emergency in June, 1975. So far in the inquiry, which began in September, Justice Shah has not subpoenaed witnesses, but has simply "invited" them to appear.

Mrs. Gandhi was asked to appear last Nov. 21 and she declined then, saying, as she said again today, that the useful purpose will be served by my participation in the proceedings."

The statement did, however, reiterate the basic reasons that Mrs. Gandhi has repeatedly offered for her abrupt decision to alter the course of the Indian democracy with mass arrests and the suspension of civil liberties, blaming "retrograde, communal and capitalistic forces" for disrupting the public order and trying to subvert her lawfully elected government.

**Impending Disaster**

"As prime minister of the country, I could not abdicate my responsibility to stem the impending disaster merely for fear that my motive in proclaiming the emergency could be suspected," Mrs. Gandhi said. "When the democratic institutions of a nation are held to ransom and the government of the day rises to the occasion to meet the challenge, certain freedoms of some individuals might be affected."

Half a dozen of Mrs. Gandhi's Cabinet ministers have appeared before the Shah commission, some criticizing her strongly, and some defending her government. Testimony has also been taken from aggrieved members of the public, newspaper reporters, civil servants and others.

The commission was set up shortly after Morarji Desai's Janata party defeated Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party last spring and he succeeded her as Prime Minister, but its mission has never been completely explained. Some Indians expect the Shah investigation to lead to indictments and others expect it simply to expose the excesses of Mrs. Gandhi's government to public scrutiny.

Mrs. Gandhi's quotation from Marbury vs. Madison was in support of a statement that "in the United States, the exercise of political power by the president has been held to be beyond challenge." She quoted the following passage from the opinion of Chief Justice John Marshall:

"By the Constitution of the United States, the president is invested with certain important political powers in the exercise of which he is to use his own discretion and is accountable only to his country in his political character and to his own conscience. The subjects are political. They respect the nation, not individual rights, and being entrusted to the executive, the decision of the executive is conclusive."

## Portugal Moves A Step Closer to Confidence Vote

**LISBON, Dec. 2 (UPI).**—Premier Mario Soares pushed his threat to ask for a vote of confidence forward today by presenting a request to speak before the National Assembly.

The request was handed to the acting president of the legislative assembly, Antonio Arnaut, in a letter asking for permission to make a political statement before the body.

Officials said the statement would contain a call for a confidence vote despite the possibility that such a ballot would lead to the downfall of the 17-month-old minority Socialist government.

The Socialists were expected to either lose the vote or win a narrow victory with support from the Communists. The Premier has previously said that his party would not continue to rule with only Communist support, but there were signs that this attitude was changing.

This switch was being pushed by the party's left wing. They contended that Communist support in the assembly would not necessarily jeopardize Socialist policies despite heavy opposition against such an arrangement by the nation's two other big parties.

The unscheduled cuts caught passengers in elevators between floors, reduced heat in apartments and offices and halted industrial production.

## Electricity Cuts Strike France

**PARIS, Dec. 2 (AP).**—Surprise electricity cuts hit about half of France today, 24 hours after a general strike by three big trade unions.

Electrical workers of the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor and the leftist French Confederation of Democratic Workers warned that power would be cut for an hour a day for the next week on a rotating basis around the nation.

The unscheduled cuts caught passengers in elevators between floors, reduced heat in apartments and offices and halted industrial production.

## Paris Aide Sees Castro

**PARIS, Dec. 2 (UPI).**—Michel Pondakowski, French special ambassador-at-large, said today he discussed détente, relations between developing and developed nations and the situation in Africa during talks with Cuban President Fidel Castro.

## Medical Schools Backed by Senate

**WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (UPI).**—The Senate yesterday approved a compromise bill to end a program under which U.S. medical schools must admit students who took their first two years of training in a foreign country or forfeit federal subsidies.

The legislation was approved by voice vote and sent to the House for final action. Under the compromise, the program would end after the 1978-79 academic year.

The compromise also allows the schools to apply their own admission standards, instead of federal standards, for these students. Fourteen U.S. medical schools recently forfeited \$1 million in federal funds by refusing to participate in the program.

## Denmark Backs Direct EEC Vote

**COPENHAGEN, Dec. 2 (AP).**—The Danish Folketing (parliament) today voted overwhelmingly in favor of a bill authorizing the government to call direct elections for the European Economic Community Parliament at Strasbourg.

The vote was 120 to 25, with 9 abstentions.

Denmark will elect 16 members of the revamped European Parliament in the first direct elections—tentatively scheduled for next spring or summer—and one of the members will be elected in Greenland.

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## Vorster's Mandate

"The nonevent of the year," was how a leading black newspaper in South Africa characterized the election in which the ruling National party increased its popular majority from 55 to more than 70 per cent and its parliamentary majority from 70 to 80 per cent. Yet even for blacks, who cast no votes and are unrepresented in Pretoria, that description may be overdrawn. For they, too, will be acutely affected by what Prime Minister Vorster chooses to do with his new mandate. He can use it to lead his white flock deeper into the fortified laager—a siege that would require ever-increasing repression—or forward to a genuine sharing of power with the country's black majority.

The indications are that Vorster will prefer repression to relaxation. He justified the extensive crackdown against moderate black organizations six weeks ago, on the eve of the election campaign, by expressing the hope that silencing the "agitators" would result in tranquility and an end of racial confrontation. Only in a climate of calm, say some of his more moderate supporters, would he give urban blacks some form of political representation, perhaps on the pattern of the subsidiary assemblies he has promised to South Africa's 2.4 million mixed-race "coloreds" and its 750,000 Asians.

Yet the tranquility he seeks is unlikely to occur. New black leaders will replace those jailed or banned, and their followers will grow more militant as they observe the failure of the moderate. Nor is pressure from outside likely to slacken. The arms embargo voted last month by the UN Security Council

will not be the end of international measures against South Africa. Vorster knows all this. He espouses abhorrent policies, but he is no fanatic. Rather, he is a shrewd, cautious politician who is reluctant to get far ahead of his followers. And he would be shortsighted to interpret the election result too narrowly. The white electorate undoubtedly voted out of fear and resentment of the external pressure and internal black unrest.

The vote also appears to be more a vote of confidence in Vorster as a leader than an endorsement of any specific set of policies. He is freer than ever to choose his course and should be judged accordingly.

The Carter administration is reviewing its policies toward South Africa. It is watching for signs that Vorster intends to move in less repressive directions. If none appear, it should increase the pressure on Pretoria. There would be no reason to continue to help the Vorster government with Export-Import Bank loan guarantees and other commercial services. U.S. banks and corporations should then be persuaded to limit their operations in South Africa, as the Chase Bank, General Motors, Control Data and others have already done. Despite all the measures taken in recent years to make South Africa less dependent upon the rest of the world, its economy needs foreign investment to avoid severe belt-tightening at home. The voters who were so one-sided in their acclaim for Vorster might be less enthusiastic if his failure to alter his policies appears to have real costs.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## A Fare Deal for Airlines

The International Air Transport Association, which sets ticket prices for international travel, may be about to crash. Its members, a mixture of government-owned airlines like Air France and private carriers like Pan American, are badly split over fare policy. The split, reflecting differing commitments to tourism and to various marketing strategies for increasing revenues, is now focused on the traditionally profitable North Atlantic routes.

This month, with Pan Am openly threatening to withdraw from rate consultations, the association's director, Knut Hammarskjöld, suggested a moratorium on fare collusion. A year of free competition, he observed, would cure the members' illusions about the virtues of a few particularly inefficient airlines may have wanted only to shock the quarrelling airlines into unity. But we think he should be taken seriously.

A few particularly inefficient airlines may depend upon fare collusion for their survival. Consumers, however, would clearly benefit if international carriers competed over fares. The present system of IATA price-fixing, subject to the consent of national governments, has generally kept fares high while profits are dissipated in cabins full of empty seats. Open competition would offer the hope of lower fares and flexible, innovative service, good for passengers and perhaps good, too, for well-managed airlines.

While the airlines study the matter, the U.S. Justice Department has, in fact, developed its own plan for a withdrawal of government approval of the association's rate-making prerogative. The department's petition for such an action to the Civil Aeronautics Board last month is being taken quite seriously by the board's consumer-oriented majority.

Withdrawal is a practical option. Since IATA exists at the sufferance of member governments, the federal government could require the airlines to abandon it whether they wish to or not. If the CAB withdrew the airlines' immunity from the antitrust laws, all air fare agreements affecting flights

to the United States would become illegal. To date, that immunity has been granted automatically. But there is no technical reason why the board could not deny immunity and thus force each airline to submit separate rate schedules for its approval.

Would such a system work? Flight arrangements, such as landing rights, schedules and frequency of services, are governed by bilateral agreements between governments. And some observers are worried that U.S. withdrawal from IATA would only shift the scene of airfare disputes from association meetings to diplomatic conference tables. Disagreements among airlines would then become disagreements among nations; it would not matter after all what fare to Paris the board approved if the French government then refused to let Pan Am land.

But the economics of transatlantic air travel would probably avert such crises. Most European governments would find competition on most routes hard to resist. A few have made it clear that they would gladly accept lower fares so as to promote tourism. The rest might insist on maintaining high fares. Yet it seems unlikely that, say, France would long hold out for \$500 Atlantic fares when tourists could fly to Brussels for \$300.

U.S. flag carriers have another concern. They worry that the new system would work all too well, driving fares down to levels at which no one could make money. In theory such Pyrrhic competition is possible; foreign states might prefer indefinite subsidy of their airlines to a loss of passengers. But it is improbable. In recent years, the European governments have become increasingly reluctant to bear their airlines' deficits. And if price-cutting did somehow get out of hand, the CAB could always force prices back up.

The case for dumping IATA rate-making is the case for air competition. Weaning the airlines from a 30-year diet of collusion would produce withdrawal pains. But the chance to make them more responsive to their customers surely argues for the experiment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Russia in Africa

Russia has lost Somalia, but cannot yet feel secure in Ethiopia. That about sums up the present situation in the Horn of Africa. It still seems extraordinary that Russia should have apparently deliberately decided to court the expulsion of its personnel and the closing of its bases in Somalia... because of the support it has been giving to Ethiopia in the Ogaden war. Yet that it was aware of that risk, and deliberately took it, seems clear... "What, then, is Russia counting on? It could scarcely have picked a more unstable, rickety regime than the feuding, murderous Marxist military clique at present barely in control in Ethiopia."

—From the Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 3, 1902

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt's Message to Congress yesterday met with general approval from the Republican leaders in Congress. There is considerable comment, however, on what is termed his unexpected conservatism in his treatment of the trust problem. But there is general agreement on his proposals for a first-class Navy, a re-enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine and his call for the United States to assert itself more forcefully in world affairs.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 3, 1927

NEW YORK—With all the drawing power of a movie idol, a New York-Park flier, a title fight or a presidential inauguration, Harry Ford's new Model A car went on display throughout the United States yesterday. Millions literally fought to see the car. In Detroit souvenir hunters virtually tore one to pieces. In New York, eager crowds, 1 million persons all told, were up and out at the break of dawn, waiting patiently for the showroom doors to open.



By Anthony Sampson

STOCKHOLM—For the past 20 years Europeans have looked to Sweden as a kind of laboratory of the future, experimenting with social problems before they come south, from labor bargaining and industrial restructuring to women's lib, day nurseries or drunken driving. It has become a kind of by-word at conferences about anything: The Swedes have a plan.

For some anti-planners, this Swedish rationality has been an anathema: the Swedes, we have been told, are showing us the way to Orwell's "1984" and Aldous Huxley's "Brave New World"; having missed out on the Renaissance, they cannot really come to terms with the individual, or face up to human passions and irrationality. ("The Swedes," says an old joke, "are like tomato ketchup; you shake it, and nothing happens, until suddenly it all comes out at once.")

For myself, visiting Stockholm about once a year, I have always found the Swedish attitudes stimulating after the muddles, deadlocks and nostalgia of the British scene. For the Swedes have always had a hopeful sense of the future, and a sense of deep involvement with the world, looking across it from their rich northern fastness. And they have produced many passionate individuals, from Ingemar Bergman to Ayla Myrda, who have been ahead of the world in defiant rebellion against convention.

### It Works

And Sweden has worked. When the students rebelled against the corporate system, the industrialists confronted them and tried to humanize their systems. When auto workers could not stand the assembly line, Volvo worked out new ways of making cars. The Swedish genius for invention and innovation, which has given the world milking-machines, ball bearings, telephones and dynamite, still seemed able to keep up with countless five times its size.

Even last year, when the rest of Europe was beset by the recession and inflation, Sweden seemed confident of weathering the storms, borrowing money against the expected recovery, and investing in their exporting industries. The Social Democrats who had ruled for 40 years still seemed able to hold the balance between a dynamic capitalist industry and strong labor unions demanding an expensive welfare state. Their Prime Minister, Olof Palme, a man of sparkling intelligence, presided over their intricate planning system with an infectious optimism.

### Facing Storms

Then came the election last year, and the Social Democrats were defeated on the most unexpected issue, by a coalition led by a farmer, Thorbjörn Fälldin, who was obsessed by the danger of nuclear power stations. The nuclear issue suddenly emerged as a symbol of many other fears—of centralizations, long-term planning and entrenched technocrats—while many intellectuals, including the great Bergman, sided with the opposition in their attack on high taxation. Palme was defeated, bewildered and hurt by the irrationality of the electorate.

Now, a year later, the new coalition government has faced storms that no one expected.

Revisiting Sweden last week I found the atmosphere scarcely recognizable. The recession has hit the country with a vengeance; the GNP is down this year by 2 per cent; inflation is at 15 per cent.

In the worst industrial crisis since the 1930s, the Liberals and Conservatives in the coalition have felt impelled to subsidize and nationalize industries as the Social Democrats never did.

The attacks on centralization, though still felt deeply, have run into frustrations. The new Premier set up a commission to investigate abolishing one of the chief symbols of Swedish control, the "birth-number" by which the central computers keep track of each Swede's social security and career from the cradle to the grave; but they found no way of abolishing it without extreme inefficiencies. And the problem of nuclear power stations remains unresolved, with bitter opposition but with no evident alternative for a highly industrialized country heavily dependent on oil.

Olof Palme surveys the government's confusion with wry memories of the past election: The polls show a swing back to the Social Democrats; but he is in no hurry to get back before the election due in 1979, and his party has no easy remedies for the present predicament. For the first time in 40 years, the Swedes don't have a plan.

To Sweden's traditional critics the current crisis provides a useful object lesson (like a simplified Britain) about the dangers of extravagant welfare and powerful labor unions. The Swedish combination of aggressive capitalism with centralized Socialism has always seemed to disprove the dogmatists on both sides; now it seems to have come apart at the seams.

But Sweden, though it may not have a plan, remains a stage ahead of the rest of Europe; and its problems are primarily those of success. The power of the workers, the revolt against centralization, the escalation of welfare—all these are beginning to worry other industrialized countries. And the bitter arguments about nuclear power have foreshadowed the debate that is now raging through the Western world.

The Swedes, having experienced their phenomenal increase in wealth, have become more doubtful than others about the benefits of material riches. The old Swedish puritanism and melancholy still lurks under the luxury and permissiveness. If the Swedes have to cut back their standard of living, to sell their second cars or forgo their hi-fi, the sacrifice may not entail the same anguish as it might (for instance) in West Germany.

And the Swedes still have the advantage of a compact, homo-

geneous society which can work out its problems rationally. The pilot ship may have run aground at low tide, but it still has a formidable engine, and can quickly change course. The Swedish talent for innovation and organization still remains, and if anyone can devise new solutions it may once again be Sweden that we will look to.

## Giscard: II — North America

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Now that the tempo of the French political scene has blown away—and that was an argument between Paris and New York, not Washington—the outlook for French-U.S. relations is unusually serene.

Their policies on Africa seem identical and more parallel in the Middle East, where there had been past differences. Moreover, according to President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, he has not altered his opinion and adopted a "Gaullist" view advocating Quebec's independence from Canada.

On the last point I reminded him it was almost precisely 10 years (Nov. 27, 1967) since De Gaulle publicly called for Quebec's sovereignty and Giscard d'Estaing dissociated himself from this attitude. He said he hadn't changed since, despite exceptionally friendly treatment he and his government gave the Quebec Premier, René Lévesque, who was recently here.

"My position was and remains noninterference but also nonindifference," the President explained. "Obviously the evolution of Quebec's status is up to Canada. But of course we cannot be indifferent to a large French community which has always been very close to us. So my meeting with Premier Lévesque was a kind of warm family meeting."

Thus Jimmy Carter, when he comes to France at the start of next year, won't have to worry about his host's attitude toward our own special friend, Canada, or about that lovely uneconomic bird, the Concorde. Nor need he

worry about black Africa, where French policy shows no serious divergence from our own. Paris rules out change of existing African frontiers by force (as for example in the Horn) but not by negotiation. And France has totally joined in the arms boycott of South Africa. Even purchases in the delivery pipeline have been cut off. Two surface warships and two submarines being built in French yards will be sold to other customers (perhaps France's navy).

There is greater mutual understanding on the most complex and important problem the two old allies face—nuclear energy. Giscard d'Estaing wrote Carter last spring explaining that France was doing its utmost to reduce oil imports both for the sake of its own economy and because this could lessen competition encouraging OPEC producers to raise prices.

He added that such attempts would be more than vitiated by U.S. petroleum imports unless the United States also made appreciable cuts. U.S. cuts would lower pressures for higher prices and would leave more oil for industrial lands with limited oil resources.

Quite apart from oil, however, the two old allies must depend increasingly on nuclear energy. In that respect, broader reactors have particular importance to this country because it possesses very little natural uranium.

Paris agreed with Washington that nuclear proliferation was a

great world danger and it to cooperate in nonproliferation measures. But if breeding reactors are to be replaced, the use of nuclear reprocessing, found and "we are still new approaches." One there was an open desire the United States, but it sought the same ultimate

"We have a common position with this problem," he continued. "This is part of foreign policy although it accentuates the issue as the United States. And, respects, our analysis of that of your government. It simply cannot a priori some of the processes of technology as has been sight us—while disregarding the energy needs."

It is, of course, quite in for Giscard d'Estaing. Carter to force what the East situation will be. The U.S. chief of state here in early January. Less, there has been a shift in French attitude since Giscard d'Estaing the Elysée Palace in 1974.

Policy here is less flexible to Israel than it was De Gaulle and Pompidou. France remains very close to the Arab states, provide so much petroleum this country and, by its weapons, make it possible the French economy the oil.

Having recently both chiefs of state as members of their government I am convinced there is a common concern with fostering peace between the Arabs and is a concern to encourage new approach help in the search for it. Thus, on the whole, Carter arrive here at a propitious moment. French-U.S. relations are warm, and mutual concern methods in aims.

## Letters

### Selling Short

The New York Times article on the financial page entitled "A High-Risk Investment Strategy" (ET, Nov. 25) pointed out the risk of short-selling. For anyone who has done much investing, the danger of short-selling, i.e., unlimited risk, has been repeated and repeated, ad infinitum. Yet apparently your examples of presumably sophisticated investors fell prey to the same error of judgment that the veriest tyro in the market would commit.

My complaint is that you might at least have pointed out a few of the simpler plays that would have prevented such disaster, such as 1) don't put all your eggs in one basket; 2) use stop-loss orders; and 3) hedge short-selling with long calls.

The article simply perpetuates the myth that short-selling is very dangerous indeed (probably evil, too), when as a matter of fact it need not be.

Anyone who invests all his

money in short-selling without using one or more of the various risk-limiting techniques available is either stupid or terribly greedy.

JOHN STRINGER  
St. Germain-en-Laye,  
France.



THEATER IN LONDON

Losing Confidence in the Words

By John Walker

LONDON, Dec. 2 (UPI).—The movement in modern theater has been to discover that irreducible minimum without which drama ceases to exist. Samuel Beckett, I suppose, has taken dramatic minimalism further than anyone, to stillness and near silence to a deserted stage and a spotlighted mouth caught in convulsive convulsion.

You can throw out much of the mechanics—the contrived plot that cranks out climaxes and curtain lines and sets stolid with realism (even if they seem to be making a comeback at the Cottesloe)—disperse with trying to mirror life or offer a flattering reflection of the audience's understanding of it, break down the distinctions between actor and audience, between life inside and life outside the theater, but, finally, you are left with a bare platform and, on it, an actor, acting.

It is at this point, in these times, that insecurity seems to set in, a doubt that the simple essentials are enough to keep the attention of an audience. So actors not only want to play their lines, but play with them, to tease their audience in a display of their various skills.

Perhaps it is because of the restlessness of cinematic narrative and the fragmented sensationalism of television that theater seems to be losing its confidence in words, that performances often seem designed to distract attention from the text.

Dramatic Acrobatics

Beckett, sensibly, immobilizes his actors. Elsewhere there is a tendency for performers to dazzle by a display of dramatic acrobatics, dancing along a high wire without the safety net that words might provide. Two groups, the Actors Company at the Round House and Theatre Machine at the Royal Court Theatre Upstairs, have been so engaged this week.

Four years ago, the Actors Company turned R.D. Laing's collection of aphoristic "Knots" into an entertaining and stimulating revue. Edward Petherbridge, its adaptor and director, has tried to repeat the success with Laing's "Do You Love Me?"

The evening's thinness may be due to the book being less interesting, for Laing offers no originality, expressed in a deliberately naive way, on the subject of love. He deals mainly, in rudimentary rhymes, with exploitation and the need for reassurance, which he seems to regard as its essential qualities.

Like riddles, Laing's words are less profound than they sound and evade truth by means of pedantic quibbling. Petherbridge has transformed the book into theatrical terms by mime—at which he is superb, if overadorned to pathos and all sorts of acrobatic games.

The company blows whistles, bangs drums, crashes cymbals, blots itself with imaginary ropes, runs through innumerable foreign accents in the course of a single sketch, bangs snare, tap dance, wears masks and demonstrates the art of makeup and in general shows itself to be talented, versatile and hardworking.

But its efforts have no other purpose. At the end of the routine, in which an actor and actress display their knowledge of

accent, mainly in a catechism of "Do you love me?" "Yes, I love you," we are no wiser and hardly more entertained by the couple's duel than we were at its beginning. It is all mere embroidery on samplers of platitudinous sentiment.

Theatre Machine also brings out masks, provides song and dance and vaudeville-style entertainment in Heathcote Williams' "Playpen" at the Theatre Upstairs. The company is best known for its improvisatory skills and, when the mood is right, can perform startling flights of impromptu brilliance, building a witty and coherent structure from insubstantial foundations.

But it is an acting style at odds with Williams, who, at his best in "AC/DC," writes the most sterling dialogue of any modern playwright, compressed, dense and crackling with energy.

Here there are only a few moments of such demonic force. For much of the time the actors appear to be waiting for inspiration to strike them, and the entertainment's loose texture suggests that it is based on improvisation. There is a long dialogue between the quest for a dim housewife, for instance, which never rises above demagogic gossip and has no connection with the play's main theme, the repression of children by adults.

The play is intended for young audiences and, in preaching to the converted, relies on assertion and some elementary sex education with a little mysticism thrown in. Williams' viewpoint is

pessimistic. It's not merely that he regards Jean Piaget as "an elderly child molester" and school as prison but thinks children are doomed, by the inheritance of genetic codes, from the moment of conception.

He offers, as symbols of their revolt and independence, children's games and songs that they pass on, from one generation to another, without adult intervention. But the performance is notable mainly for the basic insecurity of its performers, the fear that the words themselves need jangling up if they are to hold an audience's attention.

At the Greenwich Theatre, on the other hand, there seems to be too much text in Keith Hack's dogged production of Strindberg's "The Father." The author's view of marriage as a battle to the death, of sexual relationships as essentially predatory, of love as distinguishable only by its passion from hatred, has an astuteness that Laing lacks. And the fact that the first casualty of the duel between wife and husband is their child is one that Williams would endorse.

But, perhaps because the play's views and its form have more novelty last century than this, the production seems overexposed. Hack's direction is heavy-handed, particularly in its emphasis on shadowy figures looming over the two protagonists whom, surprisingly, neither Vivien Merchant as the vicious wife nor Patrick Allen as the wrong but defeated husband manage to bring to life.

SHARPS AND FLATS

PARIS—Art Blakey and the Jazz Messengers are at the Palais des Glaces, Dec. 3, at 8 p.m. The South American folk group Los Koyas is at the Grand Théâtre de la Cité Universitaire the same night at 8 p.m. Japanese trumpeter Manu Oki and his quartet will be at the Espace Cardin, Dec. 4, at 9 p.m. Yes and Donavan appear at the Pavillon de Paris, Dec. 5 and 6, at 8 p.m. Benny Waters is slated at the Club Zed from Dec. 5-31, and the original Kenny Clarke trio, with Lou Bennett on organ, Jimmy Gourley on guitar and naturally "Glube" on drums, will appear at the Club St-Germain every night starting Dec. 5.

Tap dancer Jimmy Slyde will be one of the feature attractions in the all-new Zizi Jeanmaire revue at the Bobino that opens on Dec. 5.

The Prix Django Reinhardt, one of France's top jazz prizes, will be awarded on Dec. 5, at 8 p.m., at the Trois Maitres, 56 Rue Gaienne.

The Marion Brown quartet will be at the Palais des Glaces, Dec. 5, at 8 p.m., and then in Grenoble on the 8th.

ZURICH—Pianist-singer Alice Dear is appearing nightly at the Hotel Nova-Park.

BRUSSELS—The African jazz group Mombasa is at Pol's Dec. 3 and in Ruislede, Belgium, the following night at the Banana Peel.

LONDON—Linda Lewis is the feature attraction at Ronnie Scott's.

Joan Baez, starting her British tour, is in Edinburgh, Dec. 4, at Usher Hall and in Glasgow, Dec. 5, at the Apollo.

Three Record Prices

LONDON, Dec. 3 (UPI).—A sale of old master pictures at Christie's London auction rooms today brought record prices for the work of three artists and a total of \$1,855,200 (about \$3,520,000). The records were set by paintings by Giovanni Paul Pannini at \$240,000 (\$432,000), Lorenzo Lotto at \$200,000 (\$396,000) and Guido Reni at \$75,000.

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ART MARKET  
A Studio Sale Reminds World of Tutundjian

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Paris auctioneers occasionally hold an unmatched elsewhere, suddenly bring forgotten works of the art world back to the limelight.

They are called studio sales and consist of the contents of artist's studio auctioned off after his death.

Such a sale was held Monday at auctioneer Claude Robert's studio, the fourth and last of a series of Jean Tutundjian's drawings and oils.

Access to the point of view, Tutundjian has hardly any traces in the literature of contemporary art. Virtually nothing is known of his early years, which must have been unimpressive. He was born in 1906 in Amasya in what is now northern Turkey and was then a merchant between Amasya and the Black Sea, a semi-Turkish speaker in the northeastern area of Turkey.

How he got out of the 1915-16 Armenian genocide that liquidated the community and most of its population is unknown. He appears to have spent some time in France and Italy and eventually moved to Paris by 1923.

Here the mystery deepens. Nothing is known regarding his interest in modern art and early contact with avant-garde artists.

Auctioneer Claude Robert believes he is a self-taught artist. If so, he must have had exceptional gifts. A masterly composition of a violinist, which was sold by Robert in December, 1968, his first Tutundjian session, carries the date 1924.

Linear Handling

Here the influence of Picasso is obvious. Though already much transcended by Tutundjian's linear handling, this cubist period, which lasted barely two years, ended over by the end of 1925. In 1926, he began to work with a gouache, which was sold by Robert in December, 1968, his first Tutundjian session, carries the date 1924.

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body turned three quarters away with her huge swollen, severed head held up with her hands. The curly hair disintegrates into the mist of the background and one eye, enormously dilated, looks up. It is a striking portrait of an Armenian face, intense and dramatic, suggesting tragic memories disguised in surrealistic garb.

Tutundjian's other new style points to contacts with artists formed by the German Bauhaus movement and its Dutch parallel, De Stijl. Finely and minutely drawn geometric figures suggesting mechanisms hanging in a vacuum faintly remind one of Russian constructivism but the draftsmanship is marvelously precise.

Tiny Formats

A whole series of these were laid on the block Monday, all with dates ranging from 1930 when Tutundjian started doing them in tiny formats which he gradually enlarged in 1927 and 1928. Prices varied from 928 francs to 1,855 francs—which is about as cheap as quality drawing of geometric abstractionism can be. The finest combine the geometric designs in fine spider lines and the misty background.

As if he had not been content with such versatility, Tutundjian also did in 1926 drawings in India ink that are purely abstract and yet suggest lines and movements observed in life—such as "Sillons" (furrows), an excellent drawing of undulating lines, which was knocked down for 870 francs to Gladys Fabre, a historian and Drouot expert specializing in the period.

In 1929, Tutundjian, Jean Helon, Dutch-born Theo Van Doesburg, a painter who had spent some time in Berlin, founded a movement dubbed art concret. As far as Tutundjian was concerned, it was more a consecration of his geometric tendency than an innovation. This was carried further still in 1932 when the movement was joined by new members, including Piet Mondrian and Albert Gleizes, who called their work abstractionism.

But Tutundjian's mind was already elsewhere. As early as 1930, he was engaged in surrealist painting that calls to mind Tanguy. One of his best pieces is called "Mains Coupees." Shrivelled human hands stand up on an endless checkerboard, while a complex still life, even more surrealist, looms large in the foreground. That brought only 5,800 francs in December, 1968, despite the high prices surrealists art was fetching at the time.

This may be partly due to the fact that Tutundjian, who knew André Breton, never became a formal member of the surrealist group. As a result, most collectors of surrealism ignore him. He had the cre-

"Perspective," a 1927 pen-and-wash work by Tutundjian, sold for 7,480 francs.

activity but not the label. Psychologically and commercially—that is disastrous.

Another reason for the neglect which extends to almost all his work, as Monday's sale showed, is that Tutundjian virtually gave up painting for 10 years after 1932 when things got too tough for painters. He then made a living, as he had done in early

A Frenchman's Passion: Indian Art

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Under the shelter of tall trees in a suburb west of Paris, protected by a hedge and a lopsided gate, sits a square, gray little house. The doorbell at the gate does not work and a small and slightly rusty sign warns of a *chien méchant*—it turns out there is only a cat.

This is the home of one of the most important private collections of North American Indian objects of craft and art in France, and it belongs to one of the foremost authorities in Europe.

Maurice Dermeaux, the 78-year-old collector, has silver hair down to his shoulders and was wearing a dull-red tartan shirt and a bolo around his neck with a Mexican silver coin serving as a clip.

The table, the armchairs, the floor of the living room are clear,

but the walls are covered with a variety of objects: clothing, dolls, weapons, masks, making Mr. Dermeaux's single-minded pursuit apparent.

He refers to American Indians as *les peaux rouges* because, he said, "French fishermen, working the American coast in the 16th century, called them redskins when they saw them with a red clay spread on their skin to ward off mosquitoes and protect them from the sun." There is an encyclopedia fund in his talk, nurtured by over 40 years of collecting, traveling, reading and ethnological tinkering, not to mention encounters with people, foremost among whom are the parties concerned: Indians whom he has met both in the United States and in Paris.

In 1934

His interest in the subject goes back to 1934. He was asked then to do an article on movable homes—Bakimo, Mongol, Arab—for the magazine of a local camping club to which he belonged. He then had the idea which was to become typical of his approach, something that paleontologists and ethnologists have begun practicing only fairly recently. He built a model and went to live in it with his wife and three children for three months in the wilds of the island of Chateau.

"We found it very pleasant," he says. "Very comfortable. Of course in those days we were accustomed to sleeping in pup tents."

As for Chateau, it is a suburb on the banks of the Seine, 15 minutes out of Paris.

The bulk of the collection is kept in a shed that leans against the main building. Here in a space of 15 square meters are crammed several hundred objects from every part of the North American Continent. He pointed out a pair of moccasins: "Before Indians started using glass beads they decorated their clothes with porcupine quill dyed in various colors, with much the same effect. In time, with life on the reservation, all traditional pursuits became pointless and were abandoned, and Indians who had nothing else to do began decorating everything they owned, so you get the superabundance you can see in some of these pieces."

According to Region

Many of the items are assembled in showcases according to their region. At the bottom of each showcase is a miniature Indian village built with charming ingenuity and care by Mr. Dermeaux himself in a tiny workshop behind the house.

"Making things with one's hands is in the family, you know. My grandfather was a teacher of cabinetmaking," he said.

Several other showcases are out of the house of the moment, lent for an exhibition at the Galerie Urbamba (4 Rue de la Eucherie).

There are more objects in

in pen and wash in 1927-1928—repeating himself rather than creating.

Collectors do not like intermittent painters and even less those who become sterile.

That is why even those of Tutundjian's works which belong to his brilliant years, from 1925 to 1932, bring little money, as could be seen on Monday.

other rooms of the house, stuffed away in chests of drawers, inside and on top of cupboards. Many were made by Mr. Dermeaux and are hard to distinguish from originals, although he is always at pains to specify which are copies.

He pushed aside a clothes dummy which was covered with an old dress of blue satin.

"This shouldn't be here," he said. "I have a few specimens of 18th-century costumes: This is one of them."

Before World War II, Mr. Dermeaux was an executive in a firm that made ribbons. His mother and grandmother had been dressmakers. "In fact, I have five generations of couturiers behind me." But there was not much future in ribbons then.

World War II came and he moved to Marseilles and to various trades including the restoration of antique weapons.

His manual and intellectual pursuits have always seemed to coincide since then.

"He is an extraordinary craftsman and artist," says Roberta Rivin, an American who specializes in Indian art of both continents and runs the Galerie Urbamba. "He is incredibly gifted with his hands—you've seen his tiny Indian villages, but he will also repair things with incomparable care."

"You know, he even has U.S. Army blankets of various periods which he used to restore pieces originally made out of this material. He is not a rich collector—he is not at all well off, but the subject is his passion and he collects with love and a rare knowledge."

"In fact, he is one of the most unassuming collectors I know, and one of the most knowledgeable. He is constantly showing his collection here and there throughout France, to school children and in small local museums, talking about the Indians, trying to break down the myth and the romantic imagery and to get his audience to see them as people."

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# Japan to Offer U.S. Concessions

By William Chapman  
TOKYO, Dec. 2 (AP)—Japan's installed foreign trade minister said today his country is ready to make large concessions to the United States in the next few weeks.

Shunro Ushiba said Japan is willing to accept a package of tariff reductions, higher import quotas, and import procedures and measures designed to bring foreign goods into the Japanese market and reduce its trade deficit.

"I think that along the whole line we will do our best to make our economy," Mr. Ushiba said at a news conference today. He said that "even the United States' point of view" the package of import-reducing measures may be considered a big one.

The Japanese government is under pressure from the United States and Europe to take steps toward cutting its surplus and opening its markets more widely to foreign products. Premier Takao Fukuda's reshuffled Cabinet is expected to make the final decisions next Tuesday.

Going to Washington  
Soon after that, Mr. Ushiba is to fly to Washington to explain the package to Robert Strauss, the U.S. special trade representative who has guided Japan hard in recent days to change its trade policy.

Mr. Ushiba, a former ambassador to the United States, was named this week to the special post of minister for foreign economic affairs with the responsibility of negotiating with the United States.

His optimistic comments today were similar to those made recently by Mr. Fukuda and other government leaders who have promised to mollify the Americans by producing substantial changes in Japan's import system.

However, none has said specifically what Japan will offer. Mr. Ushiba seemed to qualify his remarks somewhat by saying the world cannot expect any one nation to take "drastic" actions to solve trade problems.

He issued a further qualification when asked whether Japan would increase the percentage of its imported manufactured goods, now about 30 per cent and far below that of other industrial countries. That percentage would rise, he said, "maybe not dramatically, but steadily."

Neither Mr. Ushiba nor any other official has offered to meet the sweeping demands made by U.S. officials recently asking an official economic growth-rate target of 7 to 8 per cent annually and specifying a date on which its current accounts surplus would be wiped out.

Although its details are still secret, the new Japanese plan is expected to include the following measures:

A new 15-month budget providing for large and immediate public works projects to stimulate the domestic economy and increase demand for foreign products. It would cover spending for the last quarter of the current fiscal year and all of the next fiscal year, which begins April 1.

Immediate tariff reductions on some goods—such as automobiles, computers, color film and processed goods—in advance of a broader reduction to be negotiated in Geneva.

A substantial increase in the Japanese quotas on several restricted products and a removal of some of the non-tariff barriers which foreigners say make it difficult to sell in Japan.

The government is also considering making emergency imports of oil and uranium, which would be added to the national stockpile. This would have the effect of swiftly reducing the trade surplus, although it would not help to satisfy U.S. demands for long-term increases in imports of manufactured goods.

# Japan Export Credit Letters Rise 21 Per Cent in Month

TOKYO, Dec. 2 (AP)—Letters of credit opened in November totaled \$4,792 billion, a 21 per cent increase from the year-ago month but down from the \$4,825 billion total marked October, the Ministry of Finance said today.

The October total came on a 21.4-per-cent increase.

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# New U.S. Group Is Formed to Thwart Unions

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (NYT)—The National Association of Manufacturers announced yesterday the formation of a new national organization intended to help employers keep unions out of their factories, stores and offices.

The new group is called the Council on Union-Free Environment. Its formation is, in part, a response to growing business concern over pending changes in the national labor law and increased organizing activity by unions, according to Heath Larry, president of the NAM.

Mr. Larry emphasized that the council "is not a union-busting organization, despite what anyone may say about it."

He and other NAM officials insisted at a news conference that the new council was not being set up as an "adversary" of unions. It was not intended to help already organized companies get rid of their unions, they said.

"We recognize," Mr. Larry said, "that there are many constructive relationships between unions and management." He said, however, that the new group would be the only national organization working to establish "strong, progressive and positive employer relations."

When asked why it is desirable to have a "union-free" environment, Mr. Larry replied that management is able to operate more efficiently without unions, although he added "I wish that we could."

The group will hold seminars, conduct its own research and present ideas, such as profit-sharing plans and employee participation in decision making.

It will not, Mr. Larry said, provide consultation for individual companies with specific labor problems and will not help companies get rid of already entrenched unions.

# Revaluation Insufficient

SEUL, Dec. 2 (AP)—South Korean officials were told by U.S. Economic Community Commission today that in their view a revaluation of the yen on the international foreign exchange market is not sufficient and real terms of the Japanese are still undervalued.

High-level consultations between the EEC Commission and government officials, including the director general for trade and financial affairs, are being held on the basis of the report.

The report discusses a new plan-paper copier made in the U.S. company whose shares are still near \$5 after a 9-year slide.

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# The Currency Puzzle: Where it Could Generate Major New Market Gains

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# But Long-Term Trend Is Up

# Peace Hopes Hit Price of Gold

By Robert D. Henshey Jr.  
LONDON, Dec. 2 (NYT)—The twice-daily gold futures here are taking far longer than the usual five or 10 minutes, and no wonder.

The Mideast peace initiative is one reason, with the price of gold tumbling more than \$4 an ounce the day after Egyptian President Anwar Sadat addressed the Israeli Knesset. "It's always good for gold to have a few bazookas going off in the Mideast," said one trader. Besides, he added, a Mideast settlement might lead to less demand for gold from Arab buyers.

But other forces are at work, too, to make a consensus about the proper fixing level more difficult to reach.

Perhaps the most important is the rapidly growing importance of arbitrage between the spot and futures markets, particularly involving New York's commodity exchange. A feature of the market here is that customers are advised of price changes throughout a fixing session and they may change orders right up to the time when the five London dealers make their final decision. This additional transatlantic communication adds to the time needed to produce agreement among the world's leading gold minds.

In addition, observed Christopher Glynn, an analyst for Consolidated Gold Fields Ltd., London operates on the principle that "sellers must be satisfied—and there have been a lot of sellers around of late."

After its recent tumble the price of gold has steadied somewhat, but it nevertheless fell sharply last month. It closed today at \$158.75, about \$3 below the two-and-a-half year high it reached three weeks ago.

Traders say many people decided to cash in profits as the price of gold approached \$170 and then the decline snowballed when it appeared President Sadat would go to Israel. "The American market was particularly sensitive to the prospect of détente" in the Mideast, one trader asserted.

Still another factor was a large Portuguese gold sale that added to the downward pressure. Although the price may well continue to bounce around violently for the next few weeks, most analysts seem to believe the longer-term trend is up.

Mr. Glynn, whose analyses are used to help Consolidated Gold Fields decide whether to invest in the long-range process of finding gold and opening new mines, says he is optimistic.

Mr. Glynn's latest formal analysis, a 48-page June study called "Gold 1977," concluded that there is probably only limited room for short-term price gains based solely on gold's commodity role.

In the longer term, however, there will have to be substantial price increases—in real terms—in order to attract sufficient new supplies to the market merely to sustain the present levels of demand," he said.

He also tantalizingly held out hope for those who cling to the hope of finding the perfect all-weather investment. "Stable economic growth and individual prosperity encourage jewelry purchases"—the biggest source of demand—while "an environment of economic uncertainty compounded by inflation breeds anxiety in investors and the allure of gold as a refuge from the instability of paper is reasserted," he added.

# West German Payments Move Into Surplus

FRANKFURT, Dec. 2 (AP)—The overall West German payments balance showed a preliminary surplus of 2,537 billion marks in October compared with a deficit of 1,547 billion marks in September and a surplus of 2,043 billion marks in October, 1976.

The Bundesbank announced today.

The current account, comprising trade, services and transfers, produced a preliminary surplus of 1,292 billion marks compared with a deficit of 1,643 billion marks in the previous month, as well as from the high current account surplus.

The capital account surplus resulted almost solely from a sharp increase in net short-term capital inflows to 2,775 billion marks, compared with a deficit of 76 billion marks in September and a surplus of 836 billion marks in October, 1976. The Bundesbank bought large amounts of dollars in the month to stem the fall of the dollar on the foreign exchange market.

In the first 10 months, the payments balance posted a preliminary surplus of 1,647 billion marks, compared with a surplus of 11,777 billion marks in the year-to-date period.

The current account surplus in the first 10 months totaled 3,821 billion marks, down 31 per cent from 5,702 billion marks in the like 1976 period. During that time, however, the trade surplus rose 10 per cent to 31,117 billion marks.

# Dollar Continues to Decline As Pressure on Snake Mounts

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP)—The dollar continued to decline against most major currencies today, falling into new low territory against the deutsche mark and Swiss franc and requiring European central bank support.

The joint-currency float; or snake, showed particularly severe signs of strain as speculation of a possible realignment filtered through the market. This, too, required concerted central bank support to keep the Belgian and Danish currencies within the joint float with the deutsche mark.

In support of the dollar, the Bundesbank purchased \$87 million today, it was reliably learned. This was \$30 million below its net intervention total for yesterday.

The Swiss National Bank bought almost \$80 million, compared with \$87 million yesterday.

Underlining the dollar's weak position was the Bundesbank's announcement that Germany's overall payments balance swung sharply into the black in October, dealers said.

Against the deutsche mark, the dollar fell to 2,265 marks from 2,213 marks overnight.

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# U.K. Orders Probe of Agency That Showed Investment Loss

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP)—Prime Minister James Callaghan ordered an inquiry yesterday to determine who is responsible for an agency losing \$381 million of public funds in what were described as "wild enterprises" on the stock market.

His office announced the inquiry after Overseas Development Minister Judith Hart told the House of Commons the loss of taxpayers' money by the Crown Agents was "one of the most serious betrayals of public accountability that the House can be aware of in many years."

Mrs. Hart was announcing the findings of a previous government-appointed inquiry into the affair, which lawmakers from all parties agreed is a major scandal.

The findings she announced spoke of "incompetence," "unwise decisions" and "folly and euphoria" in the agency.

In addition to handling British public funds, the Crown Agents provide financial, professional and commercial services for about 100 foreign governments and more than 200 overseas public authorities and international bodies.

The agency was established in the last century, and is run as an independent business concern. It is not a government department, but the overseas development minister appoints its managers.

Disastrous Investments  
The inquiry into which Mrs. Hart reported was into how the losses came to be made by the agency between 1967 and 1974, when it branched out into financially disastrous investments in equities, banking, property companies and in Australian property development.

The incidents began under a Labor party government headed by former Prime Minister Sir Harold Wilson and continued when the Conservatives took over the government from 1970 to 1974.

The report Mrs. Hart introduced was made by a committee headed by a senior judge, Edgar P. J. It said some of the Crown Agents' "wild enterprises" included "unsuccessful speculation in silver and in mining shares."

Other ventures it reported included dealings with companies controlled by William Stern, an American citizen and property owner. It said these resulted in losses by the Crown Agents of more than \$73.8 million.

The agency made loans to Stern companies—some measured—running into millions of dollars, the P. J. report said.

The P. J. report blamed the Overseas Development Ministry, the Treasury and the Bank of England for failing to stop the affair before the property market collapse of the early 1970s caused the disintegration of the Crown Agents' speculative financial dealings.

It said the aim of the speculation was to make money for the agency itself rather than for the Crown Agents' principals.

# Jobless Rate in U.S. Drops to 6.9 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—The nation's unemployment rate edged down from 7 per cent to 6.9 per cent in November, still within the narrow range in which it has fluctuated since April, the government reported today.

But the number of Americans with jobs increased by nearly 1 million last month, the largest monthly rise since April, 1960, when it increased by 1.3 million.

After the latest jobs figures were released today, White House press secretary Jody Powell said the Carter administration was not going to attain its goal of reducing unemployment to 6.5 per cent by the end of the year.

"It's not likely to be there," Mr. Powell said, referring to the jobs rate.

The Labor Department said total employment rose by 950,000 to 92.2 million in November and the proportion of the population with jobs rose to an all-time high of 57.5 per cent.

Despite the sharp increase in employment, the number of jobless persons showed little change over the month. In November, 6.3 million Americans were unable to find jobs, about 50,000 fewer than in October.

It would seem that a large increase in employment would be accompanied by a sharp drop in unemployment. But last month, the labor force grew at an unusually sharp pace, increasing by 600,000 to a total of 98 million, the government said.

"The one-month change in employment may be vastly overstated, apparently reflecting growth

# Money Supply In U.S. Drops \$2.4 Billion

By John H. Allan  
NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT)—In a decline that was somewhat larger than expected, the basic money supply dropped \$2.4 billion in the week ended Nov. 23, the Federal Reserve disclosed yesterday.

The Fed also reported that foreign central banks continued to buy large amounts of Treasury securities. In noted that the volume of commercial paper outstanding dropped sharply after increasing almost \$6 billion in the preceding 11 weeks, and business loans at New York banks increased for the first time in four weeks.

At its weekly news conference, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported that M-1 averaged an estimated \$315.6 billion in the week ended Nov. 23, down from \$335.5 billion a week earlier. M-1 is made up of most in the week ended Nov. 23, the Federal Reserve disclosed yesterday.

The Fed also reported that foreign central banks continued to buy large amounts of Treasury securities. In noted that the volume of commercial paper outstanding dropped sharply after increasing almost \$6 billion in the preceding 11 weeks, and business loans at New York banks increased for the first time in four weeks.

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# Stock Prices Close Mixed

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT)—Stocks, higher and lower at times during the session today finished mixed in quiet trading.

The Dow Jones Industrial average closed down 1.73 to 823.92. It was off 0.85 at 3 p.m.

Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 765 to about 630, however.

Trading totaled 21.16 million shares, down from 24.22 million yesterday.

Analysts said investors were encouraged by today's report of a drop in November unemployment and a fall in the money supply but weakness in the dollar and concern over the economy remained major negatives.

They also said seasonal factors such as year-end reinvestment and tax selling were beginning to have some effect on trading.

United Technologies fell 1 1/2 to 38 7/8, and J. Ray McDermott was up 3/8 to 50 1/8 while Babcock & Wilcox was off 1/8 to 58 1/8 when both were halted.

J. Ray McDermott, owner of 49 per cent of Babcock & Wilcox, said it received an acquisition offer for undisclosed terms from United Technologies but does not feel the offer is in the best interests of shareholders.

General American Oil Co. of Texas rose 5/8 to 63 7/8. The company said it could not explain the rise, but some analysts see it as a possible takeover candidate.

Fleetwood Enterprises gave up 1 1/8 to 12 3/8. The company reported slightly higher second quarter earnings.

Cooper Laboratories slipped 1 3/8 to 18 7/8 and on the Pacific Exchange Berkeley Bio-Medical was up 1/8 to 4 1/8 when it was halted.

Cooper offered to exchange 1 of its shares for each 5 shares of Berkeley or Cooper stock equal to \$4 at a yet-to-be-determined trade date for each Berkeley share.

# Glenlivet Rejects Offer by Seagram

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP)—Glenlivet Distilleries Ltd. today rejected the takeover offer of Seagram Co. of Canada.

The Scotch whisky concern said the offer of \$40 pence for each of its shares does not fully reflect the value of Glenlivet.

However, Glenlivet said it has informed Seagram that if it gives satisfactory written safeguards concerning the continued employment of all the staff and employees of Glenlivet and the future status of the company, the Glenlivet board would be willing to continue talks with Seagram.

On the London Stock Exchange, Glenlivet shares closed 10 pence higher at 47s pence.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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